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09/940,783	08/28/2001	Brian J. Petryna	PETRYNA 8	3916

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EXAMINER
LEE, ANDREW CHUNG CHEUNG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2619	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket@hittgaines.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/940,783	PETRYNA, BRIAN J.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ANDREW C. LEE	2619	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>12 December 2007</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-21</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-21</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   Claims 1 – 21 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
> another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
> granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
> applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
> 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
> only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
> of such treaty in the English language.

3.   Claims 1, 8, 15, 2, 9, 16, 7, 14, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Shaffer et al. (6226375 B1).

        Regarding claims 1, 8, 15, Shaffer et al. disclose the limitation of a system,

method, computer for automatically initiating a telephone call over a computer network

(Fig. 3, Fig 4, "the central processing unit may direct the dialing circuitry to dial a new

number" correlates to automatically initiating a telephone call over a computer network;

column 5, lines 5 – 22), comprising: an address interceptor (Fig. 3, element 80

Caller_ID processor correlates to an address interceptor), associated with a station of a

circuit-switched telephone network, that receives calling number identification signals

from said circuit-switched telephone network via a first telephone call (Fig. 4, "the

calling station initiates a call by placing the telephone line in the off-hook condition and

dialing a telephone number" correlates to associated with a station of a circuit-switched

telephone network, that receives calling number identification signals from said circuit-

switched telephone network via a first telephone call; column 5, lines 26 – 46) and

extracts therefrom a destination address for a subsequent telephone call (Fig. 4,

elements 112 and 116; "if so, the calling system's memories are updated and

processing return to step 100 to dial the new number" correlates to extracts therefrom

a destination address for a subsequent telephone call; column 5, lines 37 – 52);

a network call initiator (correlates to dialing circuitry, Fig. 3, element 78), coupled to

said address interceptor (correlates to Caller_ID processor, Fig. 3, element 80) and

associated with a computer network terminal (Fig. 3, element 90) that employs said

destination address to automatically initiate said subsequent telephone call to said

destination address via said computer network terminal (Fig. 4, column 5, lines 26 –

52).

Regarding claims 2, 9, 16, Shaffer et al. disclose the limitation of a system,

method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said calling number identification

signals and said destination address are associated with a single location ("the

telephone number of the desired receiving station has been changed" correlates to

destination address are associated with a single location; column 5, lines 37 – 46).

Regarding claims 7, 14, 21, Shaffer et al. disclose the limitation of a system,

method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said station and said computer network

terminal are embodied in a computer (Fig. 3, elements 90, 92) and wherein a single

telephone line alternatively couples said station to said circuit-switched telephone

network (Fig. 3, elements 72,74; column 5, lines 1 – 10) and said computer network

terminal to said computer network (Fig. 3, elements 90, 92; column 5, lines 1 – 10).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1 – 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Scott et al. (US 6760324 B1) in view of Shaffer et al. (6226375 B1).

        Regarding claims 1, 8, 15, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method,

computer for automatically initiating a telephone call over a computer network ("allows

traffic originating on a circuit-switched network to be carried over a packet-switched

network" correlates to initiating a telephone call over a computer network; column 6,

lines 24 – 29, Abstract, lines 1 – 6; Fig. 2, elements 202, 205, 207, 210, 215, 220, 205,

291), comprising: an address interceptor, associated with a station of a circuit-switched

telephone network ("Gateway server performing bridging of calls between the

traditional telecommunication network and IP network, and to translate numbers and

routing those numbers to the correct destination gateway" correlates to an address

interceptor, associated with a station of a circuit-switched telephone network; Fig. 2,

elements 220, 210, gateway server, column 8, lines 37 – 55; element 291, 292 "an

ordinary telephone coupling to PSTN"; element 205, "PSTN"; column 11, lines 45 –

55), that receives calling number identification signals from said circuit-switched

telephone network via a first telephone call ("ANI information or caller ID information"

correlates to receives calling number identification signals from said circuit-switched

telephone network via a first telephone call; column 53, lines 51 – 58, column 61 , lines

1 – 8); and,

Scott et al. also disclose a network call initiator (interpreted as routing server),

coupled to said address interceptor and associated with a computer network terminal

that employs said destination address to automatically initiate said subsequent

telephone call to said destination address via said computer network terminal ("all

routes to be configured on the routing server, but automatically distributed to the

appropriate gateways and can be also distribute E.164 translation data" correlates to

associated with a computer network terminal that employs said destination address to

automatically initiate said subsequent telephone call to said destination address via

said computer network terminal; Fig. 3B, column 8, lines 60 – 64; element "routing

server"; column 9, lines 1 – 12; column 59, lines 60 – 65; column 61, lines 41 – 45;

lines 17 – 19; lines 25 – 55; column 70, lines 15 – 35).

Scott et al. do not disclose explicitly extracting therefrom a destination address

for a subsequent telephone call.

Shaffer et al. disclose the limitation of extracting therefrom a destination address

for a subsequent telephone call (Fig. 4, elements 112 and 116; "if so, the calling

system's memories are updated and processing return to step 100 to dial the new

number" correlates to extracts therefrom a destination address for a subsequent

telephone call; column 5, lines 37 – 52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Scott et al. to include an

extracting therefrom a destination address for a subsequent telephone call such as that

taught by Shaffer et al. in order to increase the speed and accuracy with which data

are transmitted, as suggested by Shaffer et al, see column 1, lines 49 – 50.

Regarding claims 2, 9, 16, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method,

computer as recited in claimed wherein said calling number identification signals and

said destination address are associated with a single location ("caller ID information"

correlates to said calling number identification signals, and "Destination Number type

and Destination number Plan" correlates to destination address are associated with a

single location; column 53, lines 51 – 58; column 61, lines 1 – 9).

Regarding claims 3, 10, 17, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system,

method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said destination address is selected

from the group consisting of: a telephone number (column 69, lines 37 – 41; column

70, lines 2 – 8), an Internet Protocol address (column 39, lines 16 – 17), a Voice

over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateway address (column 11, line 52; column 74, lines

3 – 5), and a VoIP gateway address combined with a telephone number (column 73, lines 41 – 56; lines 66 – 67; column 74, lines 1 – 5).

Regarding claims 4, 11, 18, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said computer network is the Internet (Fig. 1B, element 120; Fig. 2, element 215; column 1, lines 56 – 57).

Regarding claims 5, 12, 19, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said station leaves unanswered a call transmitting said calling number identification signals (column 53, lines 43 – 47; lines 51 – 58, elements Unanswered Rings, Caller ID information can be associated with each port of the MSI/SC).

Regarding claims 6, 13, 20, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said calling number identification signals are associated with a second station, said second station hanging up after a predetermined number of unanswered rings (column 50, lines 38 – 40, lines 43 – 46; "wait for maximum number of rings on the outbound call before it gives up, outbound call" correlates to the second station hanging up after a predetermined number of unanswered rings; column 53, lines 43 – 47).

Regarding claims 7, 14, 21, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system,

method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said station and said computer network

terminal are embodied in a computer (Fig. 2, elements 210, 220; column 6, lines 38 –

42) and wherein a single telephone line alternatively couples said station to said circuit-

switched telephone network (Fig. 2, elements 201, 202, 205; column 6, lines 30 – 36)

and said computer network terminal to said computer network (Fig. 2, elements 293,

215; column 4, lines 9 – 17, personal computers, to be on the same local area network

(LAN) as long as they are connected via an IP network).

6.   Claims 1 – 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Scott et al. (US 6760324 B1) in view of Blair (US 7110395 B1).

Regarding claims 1, 8, 15, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method,

computer for automatically initiating a telephone call over a computer network ("allows

traffic originating on a circuit-switched network to be carried over a packet-switched

network" correlates to initiating a telephone call over a computer network; column 6,

lines 24 – 29, Abstract, lines 1 – 6; Fig. 2, elements 202, 205, 207, 210, 215, 220, 205,

291), comprising: an address interceptor, associated with a station of a circuit-switched

telephone network ("Gateway server performing bridging of calls between the

traditional telecommunication network and IP network, and to translate numbers and

routing those numbers to the correct destination gateway" correlates to an address

interceptor, associated with a station of a circuit-switched telephone network; Fig. 2,

elements 220, 210, gateway server, column 8, lines 37 – 55; element 291, 292 "an

ordinary telephone coupling to PSTN"; element 205, "PSTN"; column 11, lines 45 –

55), that receives calling number identification signals from said circuit-switched

telephone network via a first telephone call ("ANI information or caller ID information"

correlates to receives calling number identification signals from said circuit-switched

telephone network via a first telephone call; column 53, lines 51 – 58, column 61 , lines

1 – 8); and,

   Scott et al. also disclose a network call initiator (interpreted as routing server),

coupled to said address interceptor and associated with a computer network terminal

that employs said destination address to automatically initiate said subsequent

telephone call to said destination address via said computer network terminal ("all

routes to be configured on the routing server, but automatically distributed to the

appropriate gateways and can be also distribute E.164 translation data" correlates to

associated with a computer network terminal that employs said destination address to

automatically initiate said subsequent telephone call to said destination address via

said computer network terminal; Fig. 3B, column 8, lines 60 – 64; element "routing

server"; column 9, lines 1 – 12; column 59, lines 60 – 65; column 61, lines 41 – 45;

lines 17 – 19; lines 25 – 55; column 70, lines 15 – 35).

   Scott et al. do not disclose explicitly extracting therefrom a destination address

for a subsequent telephone call.

   Blair discloses the limitation of extracting therefrom a destination address for a

subsequent telephone call (Fig. 2, Abstract, lines 1 – 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Scott et al. to include an extracting therefrom a destination address for a subsequent telephone call as taught by Blair in order to provide voice over data network calling, more particularly to voice over data network calling that does not require an out of band communication to connect (as suggested by Blair, see column 1, lines 7 – 10).

Regarding claims 2, 9, 16, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said calling number identification signals and said destination address are associated with a single location ("caller ID information" correlates to said calling number identification signals, and "Destination Number type and Destination number Plan" correlates to destination address are associated with a single location; column 53, lines 51 – 58; column 61, lines 1 – 9).

Regarding claims 3, 10, 17, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said destination address is selected from the group consisting of: a telephone number (column 69, lines 37 – 41; column 70, lines 2 – 8), an Internet Protocol address (column 39, lines 16 – 17), a Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateway address (column 11, line 52; column 74, lines 3 – 5), and a VoIP gateway address combined with a telephone number (column 73, lines 41 – 56; lines 66 – 67; column 74, lines 1 – 5).

Regarding claims 4, 11, 18, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said computer network is the Internet (Fig. 1B, element 120; Fig. 2, element 215; column 1, lines 56 – 57).

Regarding claims 5, 12, 19, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said station leaves unanswered a call transmitting said calling number identification signals (column 53, lines 43 – 47; lines 51 – 58, elements Unanswered Rings, Caller ID information can be associated with each port of the MSI/SC).

Regarding claims 6, 13, 20, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said calling number identification signals are associated with a second station, said second station hanging up after a predetermined number of unanswered rings (column 50, lines 38 – 40, lines 43 – 46; "wait for maximum number of rings on the outbound call before it gives up, outbound call" correlates to the second station hanging up after a predetermined number of unanswered rings; column 53, lines 43 – 47).

Regarding claims 7, 14, 21, Scott et al. disclose the limitation of a system, method, computer as recited in claimed wherein said station and said computer network terminal are embodied in a computer (Fig. 2, elements 210, 220; column 6, lines 38 –

42) and wherein a single telephone line alternatively couples said station to said circuit-

switched telephone network (Fig. 2, elements 201, 202, 205; column 6, lines 30 – 36)

and said computer network terminal to said computer network (Fig. 2, elements 293,

215; column 4, lines 9 – 17, personal computers, to be on the same local area network

(LAN) as long as they are connected via an IP network).

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments filed on 12/12/2007 with respect to claims 1 – 21 have

been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

        Regarding rejections of Claims 1, 2, 7 – 9, 14 – 16 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 102:

        Applicant argues reference Shaffer does not disclose extract from a first

telephone call a destination address for a subsequent telephone call as recited in

independent Claims 1, 8, and 15. As such, Shaffer does not anticipate each and every

element of amended independent Claims 1, 8, and 15 and Claims that depend thereon.

        Examiner respectfully disagrees.

        Examiner contends reference Shaffer does disclose the limitation of extract from

a first telephone call a destination address for a subsequent telephone call. Examiner

interpreted updated its memories and redial the correct number as extract from a first

telephone call a destination address for a subsequent telephone call (see Fig. 4,

elements 112 and 116; "if so, the calling system's memories are updated and

processing return to step 100 to dial the new number"; col. 4, lines 18 – 23, col. 5, lines

37 – 52). Therefore reference Shaffer does support extract from a first telephone call a destination address for a subsequent telephone call.

For the above reasons, it is strongly believed that the rejection of claims 1, 8, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) based on reference Shaffer should be maintained.

Regarding rejections of Claims 1 – 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103:

Applicant also argues reference Shaffer does not teach extracting from the first telephone call a destination address for a subsequent telephone call as recited in independent Claims 1, 8, and 15. Furthermore, Shaffer does not suggest the same since Shaffer is directed to detecting and responding to errors in telephone calls over a circuit-switched network and is not even concerned with establishing a telephone call over a computer network. As such, the cited combination of Scott and Shaffer does not provide a *prima facie* case of obviousness for independent Claims 1, 8, and 15.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Examiner contends reference Shaffer does disclose the limitation of extract from a first telephone call a destination address for a subsequent telephone call. Examiner interpreted updated its memories and redial the correct number as extract from a first telephone call a destination address for a subsequent telephone call (see Fig. 4, elements 112 and 116; "if so, the calling system's memories are updated and processing return to step 100 to dial the new number"; col. 4, lines 18 – 23, col. 5, lines 37 – 52). Therefore reference Shaffer does support extract from a first telephone call a destination address for a subsequent telephone call.

Applicant further argues reference Shaffer does not suggest the same since Shaffer is directed to detecting and responding to errors in telephone calls over a circuit-switched network and is not even concerned with establishing a telephone call over a computer network

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Examiner contends reference Shaffer does suggest extract from a first telephone call a destination address for a subsequent telephone call over a PSTN as well as establishing a telephone call over a computer network. (see col. 4, lines 18 – 23, col. 5, lines 37 – 52; Fig. 5, col. 5, lines 52 – 67, col. 6, lines 1 – 2, where "local or wide area network" interpreted as a computer network).

As mentioned in the last Non-Final Office Action dated 09/12/2007, such motivation is based on the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. See In re Fine, 837 F. 2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F. 2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

For the above reasons, it is believed that rejection of independent Claims 1, 8, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103 based on Scott et al. (US 6760324 B1) in view of Shaffer et al. (6226375 B1) should be maintained.

Applicant also argues that Blair does not teach or suggest extracting a destination address from calling number identification signals received from a first telephone call over a circuit-switched telephone network as currently recited in independent Claims 1, 8, and 15.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Examiner contends reference Blair does teach and suggest extracting a

destination address from calling number identification signals received from a first

telephone call over a circuit-switched telephone network. Examiner interpreted

"receiving a PSTN call" as a first telephone call over a circuit-switched telephone

network, and "determining net address for the origination phone" was interpreted as

extracting a destination address from calling number identification signals (see Fig. 2,

Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 19 – 31, also abstract lines 1 – 10).

For the above reasons, it is believed that rejection of independent Claims 1, 8,

and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103 based on Scott et al. (US 6760324 B1) in view of Blair

(7110395 B1) should be maintained.

Conclusion

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

   a) Petras et al. (US 6215784 B1) disclose a method and apparatus for call

      completion using information extracted from an active application on a

      computing machine is described. Call initiation may be accomplished using

      a "warm-line" feature in which a default number is dialed after a

      predetermined time of an off-hook condition of a voice terminal, if no digits

      are dialled after the voice terminal is taken off-hook. The number dialed is a

number used to connect the telephone set to computer-Controlled Telephony

Integration hardware (CTI).

b) Takahara et al. (6078583) disclose a communication system and

communication method adapted so that the user of one of the

communication terminals can more easily communicate with another one

connected to the internet through the public network.

c) Oran (US 6275574 B1) discloses a dial string is received from a session

application that interfaces with a packet-based or circuit-switched system

such as VoIP, PSTN, PBX, etc. Regular expression match patterns are

compared with the input dial string. The dial plan mapper identifies one of

the match patterns providing a longest match with the dial string and outputs

call configuration information associated with the identified match pattern.

d) Mckinnon et al. (US 6175565 B1) disclose a serial telephone adapter for

connection between a telephone and a personal computer to facilitate voice

over computer-based networks such as the Internet.

e) Vander Meiden (US 6553116 B1) disclose a telecommunications device able

to automatically detect a pending change in an area code or numbering plan

area (NPA) during the period when either the new area code or the existing

area code may be used to dial a particular number.

f) Hakim et al. (US 20020167943) n Internet call connection method comprises

the steps of (a) an Internet Telephony Server (ITS) receiving a dialed special

services number of an originated call; (b) mapping the dialed special

services number to a destination number and a Internet Protocol (IP)

address of a terminating ITS that serves the destination number; and (c)

routing the originated call from an originating ITS to a terminating ITS and to

the destination number to complete the call.

9.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Andrew C. Lee whose telephone number is (571) 272-

3131. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30am -

5:00pm.

   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Edan Orgad can be reached on (571) 272-7884. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Andrew C. Lee/::<2/27/2008>

/Edan Orgad/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2619